

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	§	
William K. Bodin, <i>et al.</i>	§	Group Art Unit: 2178
	§	
Serial No.: 10/733,937	§	Examiner: Faber, David
	§	
Filed: December 11, 2003	§	Atty Docket No.: AUS920030838US1
	§	
Title: Creating a Session Document	§	CUSTOMER No.: 34533
From a Presentation Document	§	
	§	

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**APPEAL BRIEF**

**Honorable Commissioner:**

This is an Appeal Brief filed pursuant to 37 CFR § 41.37 in response to the Final Office Action of June 1, 2006, and pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed September 1, 2006.

**REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest in accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(i) is the patent assignee, International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM"), a New York corporation having a place of business at Armonk, New York 10504.

### **RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

There are no related appeals or interferences within the meaning of 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(ii).

### **STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Status of claims in accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(iii): Twenty-seven claims are filed in the original application in this case. Claims 1-27 are rejected in the Final Office Action. Claims 1-27 are on appeal.

### **STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

Status of amendments in accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(iv): No amendments were submitted after final rejection. The claims as currently presented are included in the Appendix of Claims that accompanies this Appeal Brief.

### **SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

Appellants provide the following concise summary of the claimed subject matter according to 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(v), including references to the specification by page and line number and to the drawings by reference characters where applicable. Claims 1, 10, and 19 are independent claims on appeal that claim method, system, and computer program product aspects, respectively, for creating a session document from a presentation document according to the present invention.

Independent claim 1 recites a method for creating a session document (describe for example at page 30, lines 11-21) from a presentation document that includes:

identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers (described for example at page 30, lines 23-31, and Figure 16 at reference numeral 250, 314, 306, 402, 708, 312); identifying a user participant for the presentation, the user having a user profile comprising user classifications (described for example at page 31, lines 2-10, and Figure 16 at reference numeral 252); and filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document (described for example at page 30, line 12, through page 34, line 29, and Figure 16 at reference numerals 254, 266, 306, 708).

Independent claim 10 recites a system for creating a session document (describe for example at page 30, lines 11-21) from a presentation document that includes: means for identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers (described for example at page 30, lines 23-31, and Figure 16 at reference numeral 250, 314, 306, 402, 708, 312); means for identifying a user participant for the presentation, the user having a user profile comprising user classifications (described for example at page 31, lines 2-10, and Figure 16 at reference numeral 252); and means for filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document (described for example at page 30, line 12, through page 34, line 29, and Figure 16 at reference numerals 254, 266, 306, 708). The means for carrying out the acts described in claim 10 include computer systems described at page 7 in the original specification.

Independent claim 19 recites a computer program product for creating a session document (describe for example at page 30, lines 11-21) from a presentation

document that includes: a recording medium (described for example at page 7, lines 19-21); means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers (described for example at page 30, lines 23-31, and Figure 16 at reference numeral 250, 314, 306, 402, 708, 312); means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a user participant for the presentation, the user having a user profile comprising user classifications (described for example at page 31, lines 2-10, and Figure 16 at reference numeral 252); and means, recorded on the recording medium, for filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document (described for example at page 30, line 12, through page 34, line 29, and Figure 16 at reference numerals 254, 266, 306, 708). The means for carrying out the acts described in claim 19 include computer program instructions embedded in a recording medium as described at page 7 in the original specification.

All such references to the specification identify descriptions and discussions that are part of the detailed descriptions of exemplary embodiments of the present invention in the present application. Such descriptions and discussions are not limitations of the claims in the present application. The only limitations of the claims are set forth in the claims themselves.

### **GROUND OF REJECTION**

In accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(vi), Appellants provide the following concise statement for each ground of rejection:

1. Claims 1-2, 4-5, 10-11, 13-14, 19-20, and 22-23 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336).
2. Claims 3, 12, and 21 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336) further in view of Carter (U.S. Patent No. 5,787,175).
3. Claims 6, 15, and 24 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336) further in view of Felciano, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,052,730).
4. Claims 7-9, 16-18, and 25-27 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336) further in view of Huang, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2001/0032218).

### ARGUMENT

Appellants present the following arguments pursuant to 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(vii) regarding the four grounds of rejection in the present case:

**ARGUMENT REGARDING THE FIRST GROUND OF REJECTION:  
CLAIMS 1-2, 4-5, 10-11, 13-14, 19-20, AND 22-23 STAND REJECTED  
FOR OBVIOUSNESS UNDER 35 U.S.C § 103(A) AS BEING  
UNPATENTABLE OVER HOSEA IN VIEW OF LADD**

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 10-11, 13-14, 19-20, and 22-23 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure* §2142. The first element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that the proposed combination of Hosea and Ladd must teach or suggest all of Appellants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The second element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea and Ladd. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The third element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed combination of Hosea and Ladd. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). As demonstrated below, the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness. The rejection of claims 1-2, 4-5, 10-11, 13-14, 19-20, and 22-23 should therefore be withdrawn and the case should be allowed. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 1-2, 4-5, 10-11, 13-14, 19-20, and 22-23.

The Proposed Combination Of Hosea And Ladd Does Not Teach  
Or Suggest All Of Appellants' Claim Limitations

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the proposed combination of Hosea and Ladd must teach or suggest all of the Appellants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). Independent claim 1 of the present application claims:

1. A method for creating a session document from a presentation document, the method comprising:

identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers;

identifying a user participant for the presentation, the user having a user profile comprising user classifications; and

filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document.

The Proposed Combination Of Hosea And Ladd Does Not Teach Or Suggest  
Identifying A Presentation Document For A Presentation, The Presentation  
Document Including A Presentation Grammar And A Structured Document  
Having Structural Elements Classified With Classification Identifiers

The first element of claim 1 claims ‘identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers....’ In an attempt to demonstrate that Hosea teaches the first element of claim 1, the Final Office Action equates personalized web pages of Hosea with a presentation document as claimed in the present application. *See* Final Office Action at page 2, first bullet. As discussed in more detail below, however, Hosea’s personalized web pages are not Appellants’ presentation documents because Hosea’s web pages do not include a presentation grammar and do not have structural elements classified with classification identifiers as claimed in the present application.

Because Hosea fails to disclose a presentation document, the Final Office Action attempts to equate a markup language document in Ladd that is processed by a voice browser with Appellants’ presentation document. *See* Final Office Action at page 3. In contrast to the presentation document, however, Ladd’s markup language document does not contain any classification identifiers that classify the structural elements of Ladd’s document. For these reasons and their explanations set forth in more detail below, Appellants respectfully request that the Board reverse the Examiner’s rejections.

As mentioned above, Hosea does not disclose a presentation document because Hosea’s web pages do not include a presentation grammar. A presentation grammar is a data structure that includes a set of key phrases used to identify presentation action identifiers and optional parameters for use in formulating presentation control instructions relevant to structural elements of a content type. *See* Appellants’



specification at page 8, lines 20-23. The Board will note that the Final Office Action at page 3 admits that Hosea does not disclose each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims stating:

Hosea et al fails to disclose that the presentation document includes presentation grammar.

That is, the Final Office Action at page 3 admits that Hosea does not disclose 'a presentation document including a presentation grammar...' as claimed in the present application. Hosea, therefore, cannot possibly disclose identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers. Because the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Hosea also does not disclose the first element of claim 1 because Hosea does not disclose a presentation document that includes a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers. A classification identifier identifies a class of user participants authorized to view a structural element in a presentation document. *See* Appellants' specification at page 8, lines 11-16, and page 31, line 12, through page 34, line 29. In an attempt to demonstrate that Hosea discloses structural elements classified with classification identifiers, the Final Office Action asserts that classifications of document content components in Hosea disclose the classification identifiers as claimed in the present application. *See* Final Office Action at page 2, first bullet, and page 10, paragraph 10. The Final Office Action supports such an assertion by citing Hosea at paragraph 0043, lines 1-9, and

paragraph 0045, lines 14-16. Appellants respectfully point out that what Hosea at paragraph 0043, lines 1-9, discloses is:

A profile includes classifications for the content components of the HTML file for the requested Web page. The profile of the HTML file for the requested Web page is based on the same or a similar content classification scheme to the user profiles. An HTML file is formed of constituent components that include content components and formatting components, i.e., the HTML "mark-up." The content components include but are not limited to text, images, advertisements and links to other Web pages.

That is, Hosea at paragraph 0043, lines 1-9, discloses a profile of a web page that includes classifications of the content components of the web page such as, for example, text, images, advertisements, web links, and so on. Regarding Hosea at paragraph 0043, lines 1-9, Hosea merely discloses that the profile of an HTML page may be included in the HTML page itself. As mentioned above, the classification identifiers as claimed in the present application identify a class of user participants authorized to view a structural element in a presentation document. In contrast, Hosea's classifications of web page content components identify the type of content contained in elements of an HTML page such as, for example, text, images, advertisements, and web links—not the user participants authorized to view the content contained in the elements. Hosea's classifications of web page content components, therefore, do not disclose structural elements classified with classifications identifiers as claimed in the first element of claim 1 in the present application. Because the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

As mentioned above, the Final Office Action admits that Hosea does not disclose a presentation document that includes a presentation grammar. The Final Office Action attempts to cure Hosea's deficiency by equating a markup language document in Ladd that is processed by a voice browser with Appellants' presentation document. *See* Final Office Action at page 3. By combining Ladd with Hosea, however, the Office Action does not cure the failure to disclose the first element of claim 1. Ladd does not disclose the first element of claim 1 because Ladd's markup language document does not contain any classification identifiers that classify the structural elements of Ladd's markup language document. As mentioned above, a classification identifier identifies a class of user participants authorized to view a structural element in a presentation document. *See* Appellants' specification at page 8, lines 11-16, and page 31, line 12, through page 34, line 29. The Final Office Action does not provide any citation in Ladd for the limitation of 'a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers' as claimed in the present application. The Final Office Action omits any reference to Ladd regarding such a limitation because Ladd is merely concerned with providing a voice browser for interactive service. *See* Ladd at Abstract. Nowhere does Ladd teach or suggest that the structural elements of Ladd's markup language document are classified with classification identifiers to identify the user participants authorized to view those structural elements. Ladd, therefore, does not disclose a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers as claimed in the first element of claim 1 in the present application. Because the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

The Proposed Combination Of Hosea And Ladd Does Not Teach  
Or Suggest Filtering The Structured Document In Dependence Upon  
The User Classifications And The Classification Identifiers  
To Create A Session Document

The third element of claim 1 claims 'filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document.' In an attempt to demonstrate that Hosea discloses the third element of claim 1, the Final Office Action equates personalizing a web page in Hosea with filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document as claimed in the present application. See Final Office Action at page 3, second bullet, and pages 16 and 17, number paragraph 12. To support such an assertion the Final Office Action cites Hosea at paragraphs 0046 and 0047. Appellants respectfully note in response, however, that what Hosea at paragraphs 0046 and 0047 in fact discloses is:

To personalize a requested Web page, the Web page personalization component 124 analyzes the respective user profile and HTML file profile to determine the most effective organization for the content of the requested Web page for display to that particular user. The proxy server 114 preferably accesses the profiled version of the HTML file from the HTML file profile database 127. In accordance with the inventive system, the content of the Web page may be reorganized in several ways to produce a modified, personalized Web page. Certain content components, if deemed to be of low interest to the user, may be eliminated from the Web page display altogether. Generally, it is preferred to preserve access to all of the content of the original Web page. A link to "Other" content or a link to the original Web page may be provided and a message that the Web page has been personalized may be included in the modified HTML file to ensure that the user is able to access all of the content, if desired. Other content components may be rearranged to position content for which the user has a higher affinity so that it is more easily viewed, for example, by moving it to the top of a list, moving it "above the fold," or setting it apart so that it

has more white space around it. Additional content may also be inserted if desired. For example, certain advertisements or links to articles may be included or excluded. Other advertisements or links to articles may be moved to better target the user's preferences. Content may also be modified so that the font or color or other graphics properties are changed.

The Web page personalization component 124 uses the classification of each content component from the profile to analyze its relevance to the requesting user. Content components may be matched to user profiles in any number of ways, for example, by using a certain threshold for the content affinity rating for a user to trigger content components corresponding to that content category. The proxy server 114 provides a modified Web page for display by creating a modified HTML file, with the included content components marked up with HTML code to specify the desired Web page display format.

That is, Hosea at paragraphs 0046 and 0047 discloses a web page personalization component that analyzes a user profile and an HTML file profile to determine the most effective organization for the content of the web page requested by a particular user. The web page personalization component disclosed by Hosea at paragraphs 0046 and 0047 uses the classification of each content component from the user profile to analyze its relevance to the requesting user. In contrast to Appellants' claim, Hosea's web page personalization component is not filtering the Hosea's web page in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document. As mentioned above, the Final Office Action assumes that Hosea's classifications of web page document content components such as, for example, text, images, advertisements, and web links teach classification identifiers used to classify the structural elements in a presentation document as claimed in the present application. Classification identifiers as claimed in the present application identify a class of user participants authorized to view a structural element in a presentation document. In contrast, Hosea's classifications of web page content components identify the type of content contained in elements of an HTML page such

as, for example, text, images, advertisements, and web links—not the user participants authorized to view the content contained in the elements. Because Hosea does not disclose Appellants' classification identifiers, Hosea does not disclose filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document as claimed in the present application. As such, the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims; the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness; and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Furthermore, Hosea's web page personalization component cannot disclose filtering the Hosea's web page in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document because Hosea does disclose a session document. A session document is a data structure that includes a session grammar derived from a presentation grammar in a presentation document and a session structured document derived from a structured document in a presentation document. *See* Appellants' specification at page 30, lines 19-21. As mentioned above, the Final Office Action admits that Hosea does not disclose a presentation document that includes a presentation grammar. *See* Final Office Action at page 3. Because a session grammar is a derivative of a presentation grammar, which Hosea does not teach, Hosea cannot teach a session grammar or a session document that includes a session grammar. As such, the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims; the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness; and the rejections should be withdrawn.

No Suggestion Or Motivation To  
Combine Hosea And Ladd

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea and Ladd. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). “The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination.” *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea and Ladd must come from the teaching of either Hosea or Ladd themselves, and the Examiner must explicitly point to the teaching within Hosea or Ladd suggesting the proposed combination. Absent such a showing, the Examiner has impermissibly used “hindsight” occasioned by Appellants’ own teaching to reject the claims. *In re Surko*, 11 F.3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q.2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 986, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1885, 1888 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

In an attempt to demonstrate a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea and Ladd, the Final Office Action cites Ladd at column 2, lines 48-58. Appellants respectfully note in response, however, that what Ladd at column 2, lines 48-58, in fact discloses is:

The users can preferably access information from the information source 106 using voice inputs or commands. For example, the users can access up-to-date information, such as, news updates, designated city weather, traffic conditions, stock quotes, calendar information, user information, address information, and stock market indicators. The system also allows the users to perform various transactions (i.e., order flowers, place orders from restaurants, place buy and sell stock

orders, obtain bank account balances, obtain telephone numbers, receive directions to various destinations, etc.).

That is, Ladd at column 2, lines 48-58, discloses that users of the system of Figure 1 in Ladd may access information from the information source using voice inputs or commands and perform various transactions. Ladd's users that access information from the information source using voice inputs or commands and perform various transactions, however, does not suggest combining Ladd's voice browser for interactive services with Hosea's web page personalization. In fact, nowhere does either Ladd or Hosea provide a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea and Ladd. Ladd is concerned with providing a markup language used by a voice browser for interactive voice services. *See* Ladd at abstract. Hosea is concerned with personalizing web pages with which users interact visually. *See* Hosea at abstract. Because Ladd does not suggest personalizing web pages with which users interact visually and Hosea does not suggest providing a markup language used by a voice browser for interactive voice services, neither Ladd nor Hosea provides any suggestion or motivation to combine Ladd and Hosea. As such, the Examiner has impermissibly used "hindsight" occasioned by Appellants' own teaching to reject the claims by combining Hosea and Ladd. Because the Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

Furthermore, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness because there is no suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea and Ladd that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300, 1302 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993) (citing *Carella v. Starlight Archery*, 804 F.2d 135, 231 USPQ 644 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Ashland Oil, Inc. v. Delta Resins & Refractories, Inc.*, 776 F.2d 281, 227 USPQ 657 (Fed. Cir.



1985)). Appellants claim methods, systems, and products for creating a session document from a presentation document that includes, among others, the limitations of identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers, and filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document. As demonstrated above, the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not disclose these limitations and cannot, therefore, provide a suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. Because the Final Office Action cannot provide evidence of the suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

#### Relations Among Claims

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 10-11, 13-14, 19-20, and 22-23 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea in view of Ladd. For the reason discussed above, the proposed combination of Hosea and Ladd does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness for independent claim 1 in the present application. Independent claim 1, therefore, is allowable. Independent claims 10 and 19 claim system and computer program product aspects, respectively, of the method claimed in independent claim 1. Independent claims 10 and 19 are allowable because independent claim 1 is allowable. The rejections of independent claims 1, 10, and 19, therefore, should be withdrawn, and claims 1, 10, and 19 should be allowed.

Claims 2, 4, and 5 depend from independent claim 1. Claims 11, 13, and 14 depend from independent claim 10. Claims 20, 22, and 23 depend from independent claim

19. Each dependent claim includes all of the limitations of the independent claim from which it depends. Because the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not disclose or suggest each and every element of the independent claims, so also the combination of Hosea and Ladd cannot possibly disclose or suggest each and every element of any dependent claim. The rejections of claims 2, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 20, 22, and 23, therefore, should be withdrawn, and these claims also should be allowed.

**ARGUMENT REGARDING THE SECOND GROUND OF REJECTION:  
CLAIMS 3, 12, AND 21 STAND REJECTED FOR OBVIOUSNESS UNDER  
35 U.S.C § 103(A) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER HOSEA IN VIEW  
OF LADD FURTHER IN VIEW OF CARTER**

Claims 3, 12, and 21 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336) further in view of Carter (U.S. Patent No. 5,787,175). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure* §2142. The first element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Carter must teach or suggest all of Appellants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The second element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Carter. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The third element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Carter. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). As demonstrated below, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Carter does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness. The rejection of claims 3, 12, and 21 should therefore be withdrawn and the case should be allowed. Appellants respectfully

traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 3, 12, and 21.

The Combination Of Hosea, Ladd, And Carter  
Does Not Teach or Suggest all Of Appellants' Claim Limitation

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Carter must teach or suggest all of Appellants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The Final Office Action relies on the previous 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection above to reject dependent claims 3, 12, and 21. Regarding the previous 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection above, Appellants have demonstrated that the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach or suggest each and every element of independent claims 1, 10, and 19. Dependent claims 3, 12, and 21 depend from independent claims 1, 10, and 19 and include all of the limitations of the claims from which they depend. Because the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Carter relies on the argument that the combination of Hosea and Ladd teaches each and every element of claims 1, 10, and 19, and because the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach each and every element of claims 1, 10, and 19, the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Carter cannot teach or suggest all the claim limitations of claims 3, 12, and 21. The proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Carter, therefore, cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

There Is No Suggestion Or Motivation To  
Combine Hosea, Ladd, and Carter

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Carter. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). “The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination.” *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Carter must come from the teaching of the references themselves, and the Examiner must explicitly point to the teaching within Hosea, Ladd, or Carter suggesting the proposed combination. Absent such a showing, the Examiner has impermissibly used “hindsight” occasioned by Appellants’ own teaching to reject the claims. *In re Surko*, 11 F.3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q.2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 986, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1885, 1888 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The Office Action makes no mention whatsoever of any place in any of the references that suggests or that provides any motivation for the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Carter. Instead, the Office Action at page 8 merely asserts that the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Carter would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such a bare assertion incorporates “hindsight” from the present application that is impermissible under *In re Surko*. Because the Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

Furthermore, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness because there is no suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Carter that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300, 1302 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993) (citing *Carella v. Starlight Archery*, 804 F.2d 135, 231 USPQ 644 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Ashland Oil, Inc. v. Delta Resins & Refractories, Inc.*, 776 F.2d 281, 227 USPQ 657 (Fed. Cir. 1985)). Appellants claim methods, systems, and products for creating a session document from a presentation document that includes, among others, the limitations of identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers, and filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document. As demonstrated above, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Carter does not disclose these limitations and cannot, therefore, provide a suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. Because the Final Office Action cannot provide evidence of the suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

**ARGUMENT REGARDING THE THIRD GROUND OF REJECTION:  
CLAIMS 6, 15, AND 24 STAND REJECTED FOR OBVIOUSNESS UNDER  
35 U.S.C § 103(A) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER HOSEA IN VIEW  
OF LADD FURTHER IN VIEW OF FELCIANO**

Claims 6, 15, and 24 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336) further in view of Felciano, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No.

6,052,730). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure* §2142. The first element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano must teach or suggest all of Appellants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The second element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The third element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). As demonstrated below, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness. The rejection of claims 6, 15, and 24 should therefore be withdrawn and the case should be allowed. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 6, 15, and 24.

The Combination Of Hosea, Ladd, And Felciano  
Does Not Teach or Suggest all Of Appellants' Claim Limitation

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano must teach or suggest all of Appellants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The Final Office Action relies on the previous 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection above to reject dependent claims 6, 15, and 24. Regarding the previous 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection above, Appellants have demonstrated that the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach or suggest each and every element of independent claims 1, 10, and 19. Dependent claims 6, 15, and 24 depend from independent claims 1, 10, and 19 and include all of the limitations of the claims from which they depend. Because the proposed

combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano relies on the argument that the combination of Hosea and Ladd teaches each and every element of claims 1, 10, and 19, and because the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach each and every element of claims 1, 10, and 19, the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano cannot teach or suggest all the claim limitations of claims 6, 15, and 24. The proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano, therefore, cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

There Is No Suggestion Or Motivation To  
Combine Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). “The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination.” *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano must come from the teaching of the references themselves, and the Examiner must explicitly point to the teaching within Hosea, Ladd, or Felciano suggesting the proposed combination. Absent such a showing, the Examiner has impermissibly used “hindsight” occasioned by Appellants’ own teaching to reject the claims. *In re Surko*, 11 F.3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q.2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 986, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1885, 1888 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The Office Action makes no mention whatsoever of any place in any of the references that suggests or that provides any motivation for the proposed combination of Hosea,

Ladd, and Felciano. Instead, the Office Action at page 9 merely asserts that the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such a bare assertion incorporates “hindsight” from the present application that is impermissible under *In re Surko*. Because the Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

Furthermore, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness because there is no suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300, 1302 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993) (citing *Carella v. Starlight Archery*, 804 F.2d 135, 231 USPQ 644 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Ashland Oil, Inc. v. Delta Resins & Refractories, Inc.*, 776 F.2d 281, 227 USPQ 657 (Fed. Cir. 1985)). Appellants claim methods, systems, and products for creating a session document from a presentation document that includes, among others, the limitations of identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers, and filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document. As demonstrated above, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano does not disclose these limitations and cannot, therefore, provide a suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. Because the Final Office Action cannot provide evidence of the suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.



**ARGUMENT REGARDING THE FOURTH GROUND OF REJECTION:  
CLAIMS 7-9, 16-18, AND 25-27 STAND REJECTED FOR OBVIOUSNESS UNDER  
35 U.S.C § 103(A) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER HOSEA IN VIEW  
OF LADD FURTHER IN VIEW OF HUANG**

Claims 7-9, 16-18, and 25-27 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336) further in view of Huang, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2001/0032218). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure* §2142. The first element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang must teach or suggest all of Appellants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The second element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Huang. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The third element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). As demonstrated below, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness. The rejection of claims 7-9, 16-18, and 25-27 should therefore be withdrawn and the case should be allowed. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 7-9, 16-18, and 25-27.

The Combination Of Hosea, Ladd, And Huang  
Does Not Teach or Suggest all Of Appellants' Claim Limitation

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang must teach or suggest all of Appellants' claim limitations. *In re*

*Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The Final Office Action relies on the previous 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection above to reject dependent claims 7-9, 16-18, and 25-27. Regarding the previous 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection above, Appellants have demonstrated that the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach or suggest each and every element of independent claims 1, 10, and 19. Dependent claims 7-9, 16-18, and 25-27 depend from independent claims 1, 10, and 19 and include all of the limitations of the claims from which they depend. Because the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang relies on the argument that the combination of Hosea and Ladd teaches each and every element of claims 1, 10, and 19, and because the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach each and every element of claims 1, 10, and 19, the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang cannot teach or suggest all the claim limitations of claims 7-9, 16-18, and 25-27. The proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang, therefore, cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

There Is No Suggestion Or Motivation To  
Combine Hosea, Ladd, and Huang

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Huang. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). “The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination.” *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Huang must come from the teaching of the references themselves, and the Examiner must explicitly point to the teaching within Hosea, Ladd, or Huang suggesting the proposed combination. Absent such a showing, the Examiner has impermissibly used “hindsight” occasioned by Appellants’ own teaching to reject the claims. *In re Surko*, 11 F.3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q.2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 986, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1885, 1888 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The Office Action makes no mention whatsoever of any place in any of the references that suggests or that provides any motivation for the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang. Instead, the Office Action at page 10 merely asserts that the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such a bare assertion incorporates “hindsight” from the present application that is impermissible under *In re Surko*. Because the Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

Furthermore, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness because there is no suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Huang that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300, 1302 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993) (citing *Carella v. Starlight Archery*, 804 F.2d 135, 231 USPQ 644 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Ashland Oil, Inc. v. Delta Resins & Refractories, Inc.*, 776 F.2d 281, 227 USPQ 657 (Fed. Cir. 1985)). Appellants claim methods, systems, and products for creating a session document from a presentation document that includes, among others, the limitations of identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers, and filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document. As demonstrated above, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang does not disclose these limitations and cannot, therefore, provide a suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. Because the Final Office Action cannot provide evidence of the suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

#### CONCLUSION OF APPELLANTS' ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 10-11, 13-14, 19-20, and 22-23 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336). For the reasons explained above, the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness against claims 1-2, 4-5, 10-11, 13-14, 19-20, and 22-23, and the

rejections should be withdrawn. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 1-2, 4-5, 10-11, 13-14, 19-20, and 22-23.

Claims 3, 12, and 21 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336) further in view of Carter (U.S. Patent No. 5,787,175). For the reasons explained above, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Carter does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness against claims 3, 12, and 21, and the rejections should be withdrawn. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 3, 12, and 21.

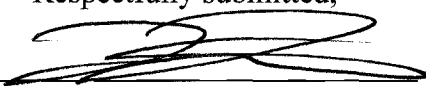
Claims 6, 15, and 24 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336) further in view of Felciano, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,052,730). For the reasons explained above, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Felciano does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness against claims 6, 15, and 24, and the rejections should be withdrawn. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 6, 15, and 24.

Claims 7-9, 16-18, and 25-27 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosea, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336) further in view of Huang, *et al.* (U.S. Pub. 2001/0032218). For the reasons explained above, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness against claims 7-9, 16-18, and 25-27, and the rejections should be withdrawn. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 7-9, 16-18, and 25-27.

In view of the forgoing arguments, Appellants submit that the rejections of claims 1-27 are improper, and Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse the rejection of these claims and remand the case to the Examiner with an order to allow the claims or issue a properly founded rejection.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge or credit Deposit Account No. 09-0447 for any fees required or overpaid.

Date: November 1, 2006

Respectfully submitted,  
  
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**APPENDIX OF CLAIMS ON APPEAL**

Claims 1-27 of the present application:

1. A method for creating a session document from a presentation document, the method comprising:  
  
identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers;  
  
identifying a user participant for the presentation, the user having a user profile comprising user classifications; and  
  
filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein identifying a presentation document includes inserting in a list a location for the presentation document.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein identifying a user includes inserting in a list a user identification identifying a user in a presentation participant list.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein filtering the structured document comprises:  
  
extracting, from the structured document, structural elements having classification identifiers corresponding to the user classifications; and  
  
writing the extracted structural elements into a session structured document in the session document.

5. The method of claim 4 further comprising filtering the presentation grammar, in dependence upon the extracted structural elements, into a session grammar in the session document.
6. The method of claim 4 further comprising storing the location of the session document in a session document list.
7. The method of claim 1 further comprising creating a presentation document, including:  
  
creating, in dependence upon an original document, a structured document comprising one or more structural elements;  
  
classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute; and  
  
creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes an identifier for at least one structural element of the structured document.
8. The method of claim 7 wherein classifying a structural element comprises:  
  
identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element;  
  
identifying a classification identifier in dependence upon the presentation attribute; and  
  
inserting the classification identifier in association with the structural element in the structured document.



9. The method of claim 7 wherein creating a presentation grammar for the structured document comprises:

identifying the content type of the original document;

selecting, in dependence upon the content type, a full presentation grammar from among a multiplicity of full presentation grammars; and

filtering the full presentation grammar into a presentation grammar for the structured document in dependence upon the structural elements of the structured document.

10. A system for creating a session document from a presentation document, the system comprising:

means for identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers;

means for identifying a user participant for the presentation, the user having a user profile comprising user classifications; and

means for filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document.

11. The system of claim 10 wherein means for identifying a presentation document includes means for inserting in a list a location for the presentation document.
12. The system of claim 10 wherein means for identifying a user includes means for inserting in a list a user identification identifying a user in a presentation participant list.

13. The system of claim 10 wherein means for filtering the structured document comprises:  
  
means for extracting, from the structured document, structural elements having classification identifiers corresponding to the user classifications; and  
  
means for writing the extracted structural elements into a session structured document in the session document.
14. The system of claim 13 further comprising means for filtering the presentation grammar, in dependence upon the extracted structural elements, into a session grammar in the session document.
15. The system of claim 13 further comprising means for storing the location of the session document in a session document list.
16. The system of claim 10 further comprising means for creating a presentation document, including:  
  
means for creating, in dependence upon an original document, a structured document comprising one or more structural elements;  
  
means for classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute; and  
  
means for creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes an identifier for at least one structural element of the structured document.
17. The system of claim 16 wherein means for classifying a structural element

comprises:

means for identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element;

means for identifying a classification identifier in dependence upon the presentation attribute; and

means for inserting the classification identifier in association with the structural element in the structured document.

18. The system of claim 16 wherein means for creating a presentation grammar for the structured document comprises:

means for identifying the content type of the original document;

means for selecting, in dependence upon the content type, a full presentation grammar from among a multiplicity of full presentation grammars; and

means for filtering the full presentation grammar into a presentation grammar for the structured document in dependence upon the structural elements of the structured document.

19. A computer program product for creating a session document from a presentation document, the computer program product comprising:

a recording medium;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a user participant for the presentation, the user having a user profile comprising user classifications; and

means, recorded on the recording medium, for filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers to create a session document.

20. The computer program product of claim 19 wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a presentation document includes means, recorded on the recording medium, for inserting in a list a location for the presentation document.
21. The computer program product of claim 19 wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a user includes means, recorded on the recording medium, for inserting in a list a user identification identifying a user in a presentation participant list.
22. The computer program product of claim 19 wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for filtering the structured document comprises:  
  
means, recorded on the recording medium, for extracting, from the structured document, structural elements having classification identifiers corresponding to the user classifications; and  
  
means, recorded on the recording medium, for writing the extracted structural elements into a session structured document in the session document.
23. The computer program product of claim 22 further comprising means, recorded on the recording medium, for filtering the presentation grammar, in dependence

upon the extracted structural elements, into a session grammar in the session document.

24. The computer program product of claim 22 further comprising means, recorded on the recording medium, for storing the location of the session document in a session document list.

25. The computer program product of claim 19 further comprising means, recorded on the recording medium, for creating a presentation document, including:

means, recorded on the recording medium, for creating, in dependence upon an original document, a structured document comprising one or more structural elements;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute; and

means, recorded on the recording medium, for creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes an identifier for at least one structural element of the structured document.

26. The computer program product of claim 25 wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for classifying a structural element comprises:

means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a classification identifier in dependence upon the presentation attribute; and

means, recorded on the recording medium, for inserting the classification identifier in association with the structural element in the structured document.

27. The computer program product of claim 25 wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for creating a presentation grammar for the structured document comprises:

means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying the content type of the original document;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for selecting, in dependence upon the content type, a full presentation grammar from among a multiplicity of full presentation grammars; and

means, recorded on the recording medium, for filtering the full presentation grammar into a presentation grammar for the structured document in dependence upon the structural elements of the structured document.

**APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE**

This is an evidence appendix in accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(ix).

There is in this case no evidence submitted pursuant to 37 CFR §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132, nor is there in this case any other evidence entered by the examiner and relied upon by the appellants.

**RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX**

This is a related proceedings appendix in accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(x).

There are no decisions rendered by a court or the Board in any proceeding identified pursuant to 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(ii).